

Authorized by:	[Original Authorized Copy on File]	Rob Jeffreys Director
Supersedes:	01.07.453A-J effective 2/1/1997	

Authority:	Related ACA Standards:	
730 ILCS 5/3-6-3	5-ACI-1E-01 – 03, 5-ACI-1F-01, 02, 06	
Referenced Policies:	Referenced Forms:	
01.07.400	DOC 0664 – For Conversion of Indeterminate Sentences	
	to 1978 Law, Day for Day Good Time	

#### I. POLICY

Indeterminate Sentences entered prior to February 1, 1978, shall be calculated to determine the portion of the imposed sentence remaining after February 1, 1978, and day for day good conduct credits shall be applied to the remaining portion of the sentences, provided it is the more advantageous good time than statutory and compensatory good time.

#### II. PROCEDURE

## A. <u>Purpose</u>

The purpose of this directive is to establish a written procedure for the conversion of Indeterminate Sentences entered prior to February 1, 1978, to good conduct credits.

## B. Applicability

This directive is applicable to all correctional facilities within the Department.

# C. <u>Facility Reviews</u>

A facility review of this directive is covered under the facility reviews conducted at least annually for Administrative Directive 01.07.400.

### D. **General Provisions**

- Indeterminate Sentences entered prior to February 1, 1978, shall be calculated to determine the
  portion of the sentences served prior to February 1, 1978, by projecting the sentences with all
  good time. After determining the portion of the sentences served, subtract this from the imposed
  minimum and maximum sentences to determine the portion of the sentences remaining after
  February 1, 1978. Good conduct credits shall be applied to the remaining portion of the
  sentences.
- Indeterminate Sentences entered prior to February 1, 1978, that are presently earning statutory
  good time and compensatory good time at a greater rate than one day for one day shall not be
  recalculated but shall continue to earn at the greater rate.
- 3. The minimum and maximum sentences shall be viewed independently and the more advantageous good time applied. There can be cases where the minimum sentence is under day for day good time and the maximum sentence is under statutory and compensatory good time.

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# E. <u>Calculation</u>

- 1. All calculations required in accordance with this directive shall be completed with For Conversion of Indeterminate Sentences to 1978 Law, Day for Day Good Time, DOC 0664.
- To determine total time credit:
  - a. Record the effective date which shall be February 1, 1978, except in those cases where the service of the sentence was broken due to the individual in custody not being under the supervision of the Department, for example, an escape prior to and recustody after February 1, 1978, then the effective date shall be the date of escape. Subtract the old custody date as established in the master file to determine time served.
  - b. Add or subtract any previous time lost or awarded (previous time lost is any time an individual in custody is not under the supervision of the Department prior to the established effective date, for example parole violation, escape, etc., in which the date of violation and recustody date were prior to February 1, 1978, and previous time awarded is any meritorious good time awarded) to determine time served.
  - Add all compensatory good time earned (this includes compensatory good time on custody time served prior to the commitment to the Department) as of February 1, 1978, to determine time credit. Using the department rule on diminution of sentences, determine the amount of statutory good time earned and add to the time credit.
- 3. To determine time left to serve on the minimum sentence:
  - a. Record the total time credit and subtract any statutory good time revoked. If the statutory good time revoked is greater than the statutory good time earned, subtract only the statutory good time earned. The difference between statutory good time revoked and earned shall be added after the completion of Step 3.
  - b. Record the imposed minimum sentence and subtract the total time credit. Subtract good conduct credits, which shall be one half of the sentence left to serve.
- 4. To determine the projected minimum date,
  - a. Record the effective date which shall be February 1, 1978, except in those cases where the service of the sentence was broken due to the individual in custody not being under the supervision of the Department, for example an escape prior to and recustody after February 1, 1978, then the effective date shall be the date of arrest from escape.
  - b. Add the time left to serve as determined in Step 2. If there was a remainder of statutory good time revoked in Step 2, add to the projected minimum date.
- 5. To determine time left to serve on the maximum sentence:
  - a. Record the total time credit and subtract any statutory good time revoked. If the statutory good time revoked is greater than the statutory good time earned, subtract only the statutory good time earned. The difference between statutory good time revoked and earned shall be added after the completion of Step 5.
  - b. Record the imposed maximum sentence and subtract the total time credit. Subtract good conduct credits, which shall be one half of the sentence left to serve.

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6. To determine the projected maximum date, record the effective date as established in Step 3 and add the time left to serve as determined in Step 4. If there was a remainder of statutory good time revoked in Step 4, add to the projected maximum date.

**NOTE:** Results of the calculations shall be shared with the individual in custody.